THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 1 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9416.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, W. Loader, Commander. Daily expected to arrive from the Mauritius. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For terms apply to, *McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 1st August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

Gisborne Menzies and Co.

Rampart Row 1st August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. I. Ship *Childe Harold, G. Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Surgeon will sail on or about the 5th Proximo. For freight or passage apply to, McGregor Brownrigg and Co.—Rampart Row, 1st August, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE to LIVERPOOL. The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. Southward Commander, 687, Tons Register, will be despatched 8th August, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co.—Bombay, 1st August, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 1st August, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT,—The new Bombay built Ship Rajasthan, 600 Tons, *Duncan Ritchie*, Commander. Will sail for Whampoa, on the 15th August.—Apply to Messrs. *William Nicol*, and Co.—Rampart Row, 1st August, 1837.

PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—The Brig Corsair, Captain *J. H. Porter*, has good accommodation for a small party, and will sail on the 10th August.—Apply to Messrs. *William Nicol*, and Co.—Rampart Row, 1st August, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. Alexander, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE, *Hormarjee Dhunjee Patell*, has this day been admitted a Partner iu our business.—Bombay, 1st August, 1837.

Boaden, and Co. *Naval Comn. Agents.*

MULLER'S TABLES.—The undersigned have recently received a few Copies of the above useful work for sale at the reduced price of eight Rupees per Copy.—Nesbit Lane, 1st August, 1837.

Frith and Co.

FOR SALE.---Lately received some very excellent Cape Peas and Cabbage seeds they are warranted as very excellent and will be sold much under the usual rate, the packages contain about one quart of peas and four ounces of the best drum Read cabbage seed.—Apply to Yates and Co.

SALE by Auction.—On Thursday next, the 3rd August. *Yates and Co.*, would be glad to bring to the notice of their friends that on the above date their will be exposed for public Auction and without reserve, a quantity of Dunbar's excellent Old Tom, in three dozen cases, Dunbar's Sherry in 3 and 5 dozen cases, 50 Casks of Hodgsons Beer, 10,000 gross of bobbin, 150 Hams, some Bacon and Ox tongues, some most excellent Whiskey in pints and quarts, English bottled fine Holland's Gin, 10 Gross of Tooth brushes, a large Invoice of Polishing Paste, Chintz,. and other piece Goods.—Meadow's Street, Bombay.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Remington, and Co.* a fresh batch of Claret in Cases of 3 Dozen each

.....Rs 24

" Red Hermitage in Cases of one dozen, " 20

" Champagne in Baskets one.....do " 45

" Cogniac Brandy Pale Cases one..do " 20

21st July, 1837.

SALE by Auction.—The following property will be sold by Public Auction on account of the Estates of the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee* Patell by the administrator.

On Tuesday, the 1st Proximo, a large dwelling house, situated at Duncan road in the neighbourhood of *Cowasjee Rustomjee Daroowlla*, assessed No. 67, formerly belonging to *Hoodaovdass Mooltanee*.

On Thursday, the 3d Do. a do. do. do. with the adjoining premises and situated at Duncan road, opposite to the House of *Dorabjee Rustomjee Daroowalla* and assessed No. 62.

On Monday the 7th Do. a small Do, situated in the Nizam Poora street in the Neighbourhood of *Dorabjee Dajeebhoy* and assessed No 35.

The Sale to commence at 5 P. M. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to

Dorabjee Pestonjee.
Adm. of the late P. R. P.

Bombay 1st August 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Jadowjee Ramjee*, is about to transfer a House situated in the new Town unto his wife *Tejcoover*, the said premises are at present standing in the Assessor's Book under No. 6662 in the name of his late Brother *Hurjee Ramjee*. If any person or persons have any claim by way of mortgage or inheritance they are hereby requested to make known the same to the Collector of Assessment within 14 days otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—28th July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ₰ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey....	Coombs	400
" Moonambom.....	do..	400
" Kyancolum.....	do..	400
" Manacodom.....	do..	400
" Quilon.....	do..	400
Total....		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ₰ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. Runga Row,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) John Morphew,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમબ•શ્રી•ત્રમબજાનાં મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એકક•કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નકોરનાં•પરાઆની•શપલાજ• વીશે•કેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઉદ્ધીનો દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રધી•મોકોરબંધ•પરપોજલા•લશે•તે•તજ• શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શાકુ•જોજએચ ❀

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ• ૧૮૩૮ શ્રધીમો•કેઠલ•કકેલે•બંદરે•પોકોચા ડી•આપવો ❀

શ્રી•આલપજ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
ત્રુનામબોમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
શ્રીઆનકોલંમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાકોદમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુજપાન•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શાકુ•જે•દાકાડો • ઠરવે એલે•તેને•ઇજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો• જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆ•કશે.તેકોને અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં• આડ તીઆઓને•તાંકાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•થ ણે•કાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•કબુલતમો•આ વશે•તો•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે❀

પરપોજલનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શા કે•તથા•શ્રી•ત્રુમબજાનાં•મીઠાંની•શપલા જનુછે ❀

(શકી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઉદ્ધીનો•દેવાંન શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમો•ની•તરાવેનદરમ હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નકલ)

જોન•મારકીક્ક

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs, per Candy. on the Pepper will be required, 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance, & eight days after if from any person at Alleppy which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * " will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

John Morphew,
Comml. Agent to the Travancore Government.

Coml. Office Alleppey, 31st May, 1837.

તરાવેનકોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી કેઠલ•શકી•કરનારને•શતા•આપીકે•જે•તે રાવેનકોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી•કેનુકા• મોશમનાં•પાકની•વીશે•પરપોજલો•તા• ૧૦ મી•આવતા•આગશટ•મકીનાંની•શ્રધી•લેવાં

એલચી•અગાકુ•પરમાંણે•વીનવા•દેશે•નકી તથા•તે•બધો•આખો•જડો•અથવા•તેમોની• ઓછામો•ઓઢી•શો•ખાંડી•શ્રધીનાં•પરપોજ લો•લેશે—એલચીનુ•દાશતાંન•હાલમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી•વધારેછે•તે•દર•ખાંડી•એકકનાં• અંગરેજ•રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે•ગનવા•તે•એલચી શરેશતા•પરમાંણે•શરકારનાં•ખરચથી•તે•બે વડી•શાદરીમો•ચુડા•બાંધી•વાંકાંણપર•ચકડાવી• આપેઆમો•આવશે ❀

મરીનો•જકો•ધારેઆ•પરમાંણે • આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થાશે•તે•દર•એકક•ખાંડી ૫૦૦ અંગરેજ•રતલની•ગનવી•તેજી•એલચી• પરમાંણે•શરકારનાં•ખરચથી•બેવડી•શાદરી મો•ચુડા•બાંધી•વાંકાંણપર•ચકડાવી• આપે આમો•આવશે ❀

દર•ખાંડીએ•કંટરાકટરે•એલચી•ઉપર•ચુ પીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા•મરીની•દર•ખાંડીએ•રૂપી આ ૧૦ અનામત•આપવા•જોકએચ•તે•જે• કુર•ગોમનુ•કંટરાકટ•હોએ•તો•કંટરાકટ • કબુલ•થઆ•પકી ૨૫ દાકાડામો•આપવા • તથા•આલપજનુ•જે•લોકોનુ•હશે•તેને•આઠ• દાકાડામો•આપવા•તે•જે•એલચી•તા• ૩૧ મી જેનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ શ્રધી•તથા•મરી•તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૭ શ્રધી•નકી•લકજશે•તો• તે•અનામત•રાખેલા•રૂપીઆ•ચુનેગારીમો• જશે•તથા•તે•કંટરાકટ•રદ•તથા•બાતલ•થશે

એલચી•તથા•મરી•જેમી•લીધા•પકી • તેનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેકેશે ❀

માલનો•નમુનો•તથા•કાંઇ•વધારે•પરપુછ કરવી•કોએતો•કેઠલ•શકી•કરનારને • મલે આથી•અથવા.લખી•મોકલેઆથી•માલુમ•થશે

પરપોજલમો•જે•ભાવ•લખવો•તે•અખેરે• લખવો•તથા•તેનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લ ખવુ•જે•કેબલેઆલંમ•શ્રી• તરાવેનકોરનાં• રાજાનાં•ઉદ્ધીનાં•દેવાંન • તે •બંધ•લાકોતો કરવો•અને•જે•વીશેનુ•પરપોજલ•કોએ•તે• લખવુ•તેમો•એલચી•અથવા•મરી•તે• શર નામાં•ઉપર•લખવુ•તે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•આ ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રધી•લેશે.તે•શ્રી•તરીવેનદ રમની•હજુર•કચેરીમો•જેકોઇ•લોકોએ•પર પોજલ•ઝીધા•હશે•તેનાંઓને•તાંકાં•આવવા ની•છુટછે•તાંકાં•તેકોનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે • ને•જેનો•ભાવ•વધારે•હશે•તે•જે•કબુલ•કર વામો•આવશે•તો•તેનુ•પરપોજલ • કબુલ• થાશે ❀

જોન•મારકીક્ક
તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો•વેપાર ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ ❀
વેપાર•ખાતાં•ની•આકીશ•શ્રી•આલપજ
તા• ૩૧ મી•મે ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10....Do.....Do... ..Do.
Sugar 200..Do. of 500 Do... ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of* * * * * * * for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. Runga Row.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A true Copy) John Morphew.

ખબર—કેઠલ•કકેલી•જીનશોની•શપલાજ વીશે•કેબલેઆલંમ • શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રા જાનો•ઉદ્ધીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગ શટ•શને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રધી•મોકોરબંધ•પરપોજ લો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં• કાંમ•શાકુ•જોજએચ•જેનાં• પરપોજલથી•પરા એદો•થશે•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે ❀

શુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એકક•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એકક • અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એકક•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપજ•અથવા • શ્રી • તરીવેનદરમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર આવતા•મકીનાંની•શ્રધી•પોકોચાડી•આપ વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એકક•રૂપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ કરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે ❀

પરપોજલો•લેવા• શાકુ • જે•દાકાડો•ઠેરવે એલે•તેને•ઇજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો• જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆ•કશે • તેકો ને • અથવા• તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં • આડતીઆઓને•તાંકાં• આવવાને • રજાછે• તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે ❀

પરપોજલનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ

શ્રી•નરાયેનઝોરની•શરઝારનાં•ઝાંમ•શા
ચ્છે•નથા•ઝલાંની•શાપલાઝનુછે *
(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ
ઉછીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•નરાયેનઝોરમો•ની•નરાયેનદરમ
ઇજુર•ઝંચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નઝલ)
જાંન•આરસ્ટીકુ

MR. CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND.

At a meeting of the Officers of Saugor, held this day, by permission of Brigadier General Sir Thomas Anbury, C. B. Commanding Saugor Division of the Army, for the purpose of considering and petitioning Government on the subject of Mr. Curnin's retiring Fund, Lieutenant Colonel Salmon in the Chair, the following resolutions were carried.

1st. That approving as it does of Mr. Curnin's plan, this meeting is of opinion that Government should be petitioned as to it's adoption and in furtherance thereof that a "memorial" similar to that drawn up and forwarded to Head Quarters by the Officers at Agra be now prepared and submitted to the Officers throughout the Saugor Division, and their signatures solicited.

2nd. That a general Subscription of 4 per Cent. on Regimental Pay and Allowances, is, at this period, a highly desirable measure, towards the object of remunerating Mr. Curnin for his services, and the great exertions he has made for the Officers of the Indian Army.

3rd. That intimation of these Resolutions he made as soon as possible to the several outposts of this Division.

4th. That they be published in a newspaper at each of the Presidencies.

5th. That our best thanks are due to Colonel Salmon, as chairman, of the meeting.

ARTHUR KNYVETT.—*Secretary.*

Saugor, Monday 12*th June* 1837.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned Officers of the Indian Army to the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

That your memorialist begs to approach your Honourable Court with the expression of his humble thanks for the consideration shewn by your revision of the retiring Regulations of your Army, but with every feeling of gratitude assures your Honourable Court that it is inadequate to effect the object proposed of a general acceleration to promotion, and that without entailing a very heavy expense upon the state, it cannot be so modified as to renper its acceptance by Officers of the higher ranks possible, which, it is by their retirements alone the army can permanently benefit.

In most earnestly soliciting your Honourable Court to adopt Mr. Curnin's plan for a Retiring Fund, (or such modification thereof as may be calculated to attain the same) and your memorialist feels assured the wishes of your old and faithful servants will not again be rejected; the more especially since the scheme of Mr. Curnin has been tested and pronounced to be based on sound calculations by the most eminent actuaries. Your humble memorialist has heard that your Honourable Court rejected the plan principally on account of the scale of pensions being deemed too high for your Military Service and from an apprehension that if conceded it might be opposed by His Majesty's Ministers; but your memorialist attaches little credit to such a report; it being evident that the Funds from which the pensions would be paid will be chiefly derived from their own hard earned savings, sacrifice of present comforts which they are willing to make for the purpose of shortening the period of their exile in a foreigns and unhealthy clime.

In 1832. Your Honourable Court was pleased to hold out hopes of the establishment of a Retiring Fund, whenever the Officers of your Services should be unanimous in approving one; their hopes having therefore been raised by your kind and benevolent promise, your memorialists humbly submits that they having come to the unanimous decision required by your Honourable Court in selecting Mr. Curnin's plan, he confidently anticipates its adoption, and with the view to meeting any additional expense that it might otherwise possibly entail upon the state your memorialist with the utmost deference suggests for your Honourable Court's consideration the probable advantage of requiring from those hereafter entering your Military Service such donation to this Fund as its ultimate benefits to them may seem to render equitable.

Your Memorialist begs to remark that the establishment of this Fund would undoubtedly have the effect of very materially increasing the value of your Honourable Courts patronage by making your Service a field of greater ambition, whilst the efficiency of your Army would at the same time be ensured as regards promotion; the utter stagnation to which, since the temporary suspension of the benefits derived by officers being placed on the Retired list, and in consequent particular necessity for this Fund, may be strongly brought to the attention of your Honourable Court by the fact, that there are amongst your Officers Captains of 30, Lieutenants of 20, and Ensigns of 11 years of Service, who have not any immediate prospect of advancement.

Your Memorialist begs further respectfully to state, that as the means of accumulating even a moderate independence in your Military Service are now utterly annihilated, it is only by the attainment of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel that an Officer can hope to put by any provision for his family or for the enjoyment of those comforts in his old age, which a protracted residence in a debilitating climate like India renders absolutely nenessary, and which your Memorialist feels quite satisfied your Honourable Court is anxious your Military Servants should equally with those of your other services attain.

In the confident hope that your Honourable Court will, with the same consideration you have hitherto evinced for the benefit of your faithful Military Servants, be pleased to reconsider Mr. Curnin's plan for a Retiring Fund, and by adopting it meet the anxious wishes and prayers of your devoted and loyal Servant.

Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) W. B. SALMON,—*Lieut. Col. 27th Beng. N. I.*

The above Memorial was signed by 70 Officers of the Saugor Division. A. KNYVETT.—*Secretary.*

THE MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMAY COURIER.

Sir,—I beg leave to direct public attention to the present state of our markets; where, for the last fortnight, meat only of the very *worst* description has, been procurable and that at the very *highest price*---As for mutton; it is not be had at any price—what all this is owing to I know not, but as I state a fact which must have been brought home to the *Stomachs* of many a poor whight beside myself, I trust things will not be allowed to continue in their present state.

I am &c.

No EPICURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—When we commenced reading that pretty florid epistle entitled Roads and Romans put forth in your sheet of the 22nd inst., we thought it might be the preamble to an advertisement of Warrens Blacking or Roland's Macassar Oil. But after perusing it, we were sorely puzzled, whether the effusion were intended to rescue Gibbon from oblivion!! to puff Lt. F. as a candidate for the officer of Supt. of Roads or merely the production of one of those busy little brains so wise in their own conceit.

Those who are better acquainted with facts concerning small things and great than (G.) appears to be, well know that a great number of works for improving the resources of the Bombay Presidency are now carrying on that many more are in contemplation, that these improvements could be more widely projected, more cheaply effected or more faithfully superintended by the uninitiated, we may be allowed to doubt.

Engineering alone will not bring the country to a state of perfection and were each Public Officer to labor solely in his own vocation, that state might be more rapidly approached.

I am, &c.

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

Deccan, July 26th.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. Dent, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. Hebbert, 7th Regt. N. I., to Sholapoor.
Asst. Surgeon D. A. Carnegie, to Ahmednugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Aurungabad, 27th July 1837, by Brigadier Roberts, C. B. Commanding the N. D. Captain James Johnston, Commanding 1st Regiment Nizam's Infantry, to Emma youngest daughter of the late Francis Thompson, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Deesa on the 18th of July, Lieutenant A. H. Williams, 13th Regiment N. I., deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Surat on the 22d instant, Clara Caroline, the Infant Daughter, of Lieutenant Frederick Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I.

At Colabah, on the 28th July, Mrs. Muller, the wife of Brevet Captain Muller, of H. M. 6th Regt. of Foot, deeply lamented.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

July 29th.—Ship Tory, Ad. Reid, Master, from Greenock, 18th April 1837.

Do.—Ship Ernaad, Thomas Hill, Master, from the Persian Gulph, Bussorah 1st July, Busheir 10th July and Muscat 20th July.

Passengers.—Mr. J. Stockham, I. N., Lieut. Dent, I. N. and 2 Servants.

DEPARTURE.

July 29th,—Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master, to Lintin.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon and Surveying Brig Palinurus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice,

FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Scourfield, Malabar, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan, Col Newall, Tweed, Minerva, Hero of Malown and Tory.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaboy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery. Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary, Flora, Cavendish Bentinck, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Futtay Rahimon, and Fazel Currim., Betsey, Sir Charles Malcolm. Eliza Ann and Ernaad.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 1st AUGUST, 1837.

The arrivals since our last are the *Tory* from Greenock and the *Ernaad* from the Gulf. The latter brings 2 or 3 letters but no intelligence of any moment. There has been we much regret to hear considerable sickness in the Gulf, and the following officers of our Marine have fallen victims to what is termed the Bassadore fever; Lieut. Poole in command of the *Clive* and Assistant Surgeon Stewart of the same vessel. The former gentleman we believe lived only 5 hours after the fever seized him. The Sheik of Abothabee we are informed lately made a hostile attack upon Adeid situated on the Arabian Coast, and having succeeded has carried off all the inhabitants, destroyed the wells, and blown up the fortifications.

The *Sirene* is at Bussorah waiting for the June Packet, which when it arrives we fear will contain but a small portion of the Mail, and probably consist only of Government Despatches, as Mr. Waghorn would either have proceeded with or despatched to Mocha the bags which he was to bring from England. The last packet sent from Bombay *viâ* the Euphrates had not arrived at Damascas on the 13th day after it had quitted Bussorah.

We have been rather amused at reading the proceedings of the Union Bank meeting at Calcutta held on the 14th of last month. It appears that a Charter of Incorporation is to be applied for; the main requisites of which are the necessity of enabling the Company to sue and be sued in the name of it's Secretary, and to limit the responsibility of the Bank to the amount of its *paid up* capital. With regard to the first desideratum, we cannot but think, upon Mr. Dickens's own shewing, that a charter authorizing the Company to be sued by some person is imperatively necessary, after the very satisfactory manner, to the proprietors at least, in which that gentleman has established that no creditor could sue the hydra with any chance of success. We cannot but think, if these great and overgrown Societies are to be permitted and are legal, of which we entertain some misgivings, that the best thing which an administration can do, is to give them a charter. We would do this for the express purpose of bringing the hydra within the pale of the law; we would do so, to put it out of the power of the monster to put forth his two hundred or three thousand mouths to receive any writ which a creditor may have a just claim to direct against it. We would do this for the express purpose of making the *collective* body liable, which for the comfort of the subscribers Mr. Dickens, appears to persuade them they are not *individually*. But there seems to be an antipathy against these Companies in Leadenhall street, the engendering of which we cannot altogether account for; unless it be on the very ground Mr. Dickens alleges, vizt, that the members are not *practically responsible*. We know too that a certain Chancellor once expressed himself in these terms on the subject of a company, formed we presume, after much the same model, as the Union Bank at Calcutta.

"There were some, (and many too, whose opinions were very well deserving of attention), who declared,—that, if bodies were formed on such principles, that they could not, in the Courts of this country and according to the laws of the country, effectually demand what they had a right to demand, or be effectually sued for that, for which they were liable—the very circumstance of the existence of that inability or incapacity, and the inconvenience or impracticability of dealing with them in a court of justice, proved bodies of that kind to be illegal at common law."

With regard to the other part of the resolutions, which seeks to limit the responsibility of the Bank to the amount of its *paid up* Capital; we confess we do not entirely understand what is meant. If this be one of those companies which has advertised that the numbers of its shares is so many, and that its capital is consequently so many thousands or millions, and if this amount of capital has been paid up; then we can comprehend why the company should, by the proposed Charter limit its responsibility to the *paid up capital*. But if the shareholders have paid only a per-centage on their assumed and published capital, we cannot divine why their responsibility should be limited to a portion only of the money stated in their prospectus. The public we presume has dealt with the Union Bank on the faith of this prospectus; ought therefore any declaration to limit the responsibility below that which the Bank itself held out as the inducement?

Our readers, who feel an interest in the matters transacting in the Birman kingdom, will find a full detail of the extraordinary occurrences there in the last numbers of the *Hurkaru*. We make the following extracts from it's long article on the subject, to shew the extent to which the Usurper has already carried his atrocities. At present it appears that the lives of the members of the late Royal family have been respected, although they have been constrained to submit to many indignities. Our next intelligence, we fear, will shew that they too have been made the victims of a sanguinary despot.

"Tharawaddie it would seem has but rude and barbarous notions of the obligations of treaties, and international law. He proceeded to make certain regulations at varience with the Treaty entered into between the late king, and the Hon'ble Company, touching customs and duties upon exports and imports, avowing that he considered that he had nothing to do with any of the treaties made with the late Government, and that they were by no means obligatory upon him. About this time too he seems to have renounced all intention of abiding by the pledges, and assurances that he had repeatedly given, that he would spare the lives of the state prisoners. Instigated by unprincipled and designing flatterers, always ready to minister to his worst passions, he now commenced the work of slaughter by putting two of the prisoners to death, one of whom was the Woondouk Moung-Khan he, who was at the head of the embassy that came to Calcutta in 1827, and was employed in conducting the negotiation with the English Commissioners for the settlement of the Munipore frontier. This indeed may very probably have been one of Tharawaddi's reasons for putting him to death, as one of the instruments of the national degradation; for such in the opinion of Tharawaddie, were the cession of territory to the British, in consequence of the late war. But Tharawaddie had a stronger motive than this These two of the ex ministry, with a third, the Atwen-woon Moung-Ba-Youk, one of the parties who negociated the treaty of Yandabo, are stated to have been the members of the late administration, who took the most violent part against Tharawaddie, and urged Memaghie to commit the first acts of aggression against the Princess Pagan and her brother. Against these flagrant breaches of his solemn promise on the part of Tharawaddie, the Resident remonstrated, it is said, in very earnest and decided language; but Tharawaddie now assumed the language; of a despot, and would listen to nothing that tended in any manner to oppose his will."

"On the 30th of April, Tharawaddie caused a proclamation to be made through the city of Ava, that his brother had resigned the Throne to him, and the dethroned monarch was on the same day removed from the Lhwotlan, or palace, to a mat building, in a distant part of the city."

"The inhabitants flocked in crowds to view their late Monarch as he passed along the streets, accompanied by his four principal Queens; and the people were not restrained by their fear of his successor, from manifesting the greatest sympathy and compassion for the unhappy prince. This favorable feeling towards the dethroned Monarch, and his family, appeared at this time to spread very generally. The populace, who previously to the late events, had entertained a great partiality for Tharawaddie, who possessed many qualities calculated to win popularity, now began to find that they, instead of gaining by the change of dynasty, have suffered greatly by the stop put to trade, and the plunder and oppression incidental to civil war. In short, the whole country had suffered more than even from a hostile invasion by a foreign force; for numerous bands of robbers and banditti, quitted their places of retreat, and in the name of one party or the other, committed the most reckless plunder, and every kind of enormity; so that the popularity which Tharawaddie had enjoyed before the country had been afflicted with these miseries, was now greatly lessened, or changed to an opposite feeling."

* * * * * * *

"On the 9th seven more unfortunate wretches were executed, some of whom had committed only the most trifling offences, in no way connected with affairs of state But the miserable doctor who was alleged to have administered to the deposed king the philter, or love potion mentioned above, and which was stated to have disordered that unhappy monarch's intellects, was selected as the object of peculiar and cruel vengeance. He was sawn asunder perpendicularity. On the 10th the greater part of those who had been released, were again seized, and put in confinement. In the mean time all public business was at a stand, with the exception of the business of settling, and disposing of, the various confiscations that daily took place: and under such a state of things, the British Resident, finding that his remonstrances were no longer of any avail, and that under such circumstances, his presence could be of no advantage, either to the present Burmese Government, the late King and his ministers, or the objects of the Residency, whilst on so many accounts, to remain longer at Ava was extremely unpleasant, he applied to the King for permission to retire to Rangoon, and requested that he might be furnished with an escort."

"To this request, the Kingvery readily acceded, most probably rejoicing to get rid of one whom both the former Government, and his own, have always regarded, as a disagreeable, and in some degree a humiliating visitor."

The Importance which has attached itself to the all but rebellious proceedings of Lower CANADA, and the obstinacy with which a certain party there, iminical to British Interests, has put forth the most untenable propositions and demands, will not permit us to abstain altogether from making a few observations on a discussion, with which the Parliament of the United Kingdom has been so vexatiously occupied, to the exclusion of greater and more vital subjects of legislation. But a writer who dabbles with European politics, entirely disconnected from those of the land in which he is a sojourner, necessarily labours under more difficulties, than are encountered by those who move among the passions, the prejudices, and struggles, which have given birth to the political estrangement and controversy. He labours too under the difficulty, that the greater part perhaps of his readers feel little or no interest in his political vagaries, and with a feeling that his hints as to a probable line of policy, his conjectures as to the denouement of the events which have ensued, may within a few hours be disappointed and annihilated by the real issue; no longer based upon imagination and surmise. In one short hour he may find his political bubble of conjecture burst, and his aerial castles, which he had ransacked all his means of intelligence to construct, vanishing before the now existing certainties, in ignorance of which his invention had been exercised. It is this feeling, we are sure, which renders the greater part of the literary productions of the Colonies so jejune on those subjects of political interest, which in another and a dearer land would engross the minds of those who now receive accounts of European controversy with a listless and marked indifference. CANADA from her geographical position, and the means which her Territory affords of equipping a large fleet, will necessarily be an object of political consideration to whatever power she may belong. But to us, LOWER CANADA, from possessing within herself the mighty St. Lawrence, the only channel of communication with the upper province, is of more than common interest and necessity. In the latter a large British community is at present located, loyal in their feelings, and desirous of a continued connexion with the mother country. The upper part too of the lower province, and the borders of the OTTAWA are also commencing to be thickly occupied by British Settlers, notwithstanding the knot of French republicans and their Leader *Papineau*, who have strained every nerve to eject our countrymen from the Province. But the connexion of CANADA with Great Britain is of still more importance to herself than to us. Although she has a liberty of trading to all parts of the world, yet the vast majority of Ships which enter her ports are British. And the immense importance of this commerce to her will result from the fact, that between 1000 and 2000 vessels annually load in her ports for the British market only. This is owing to the circumstance, that her produce, her Timber, the main staple of her wealth is in demand in the mother country; by whom this trade has been protected for the encouragement of the infant colony. If the British Market be cut off, as would necessarily be the result if a separation ensued, where then would the commerce of Canada direct itself? To the States—no—to France—no—to the West Indies—no—except as to the latter from the indulgence of that country she had repudiated as her Mistress. The United States have all the staples of Canada within themselves; France grows a considerable quantity of timber on her Landes; and the rest she imports from the North of Europe; and we have shewn that the only other outlet for CANADA would be our Sugar Islands, which could only be obtained as a matter of indulgence. Canada, therefore, by a breach with us, must in a commercial point of view be annihilated, and her population sink into the half-fisherman, half-farmer condition of the old French settlers bordering the gulph of St. Lawrence CANADA, with all her means of wealth and of strength thus curtailed, could not dream of asserting her independence, and must, sooner or later, become a cumbrous addition to the already gigantic and disproportioned territory of the States. To the States, certainly, this acquisition would be of importance. It would leave the citizens no longer any anxiety on their Northern frontier; the whole of the magnificent water communication of the Northern America would be in the same keeping. But CANADA would be little more, than an ill peopled extremity of a huge territory, and of a nation in language and habits differing entirely from her own, and regarded merely in the light of a Military position.

This and all these considerations, we are sure, the people of Lower Canada will duly estimate. They, or at least a great majority of them, have been made the dupes of the Papineau family; a family which has forced itself into adventitious importance, not by its patriotism; but rather by a successful rapacity, with which it has managed to secure for itself the payment of many thousands a year from the colonial purse The quarrel indeed of Lower Canada with Great Britain is rather the private warfare of the Papineau family, than anything in which the bulk of the population has any common hope or interest. The Papineaus, from the injudicious policy of Great Britain, in permitting the continuance of a barbarous System of Laws; the old and worn out *Coutume de Paris*, a code long since deprecated and exploded among the French people, and from the inconceivable and absurd maintenance of *tenures*, long since forgotten in other countries, have raised themselves to their present mischievous ascendency. The Resolutions lately proposed in the HOUSE of COMMONS, will we think darken the political horizon of these republican aspirants, and consign them to their original obscurity and contempt. We therefore, notwithstanding all the vapourings of the Roebucks, the Humes *et hoc genus omne*, have no misgivings of the future; we have no fears, no apprehensions that the people of Canada would entertain seriously the question of separation. We believe they value too highly their present commercial prosperity, to be hood winked to their ruin by a dozen of insensate demagogues. Of the self valuation and self patriotism too of these same Papineaus, we entertain also a strong opinion; we do not credit that they will venture ought, which would have a tendency to peril one farthing of their not slender salaries; one hair of those heads which have been so successful in cajoling their poor countrymen and filling their own hungry coffers.

To fill the climax of absurdities, LOWER CANADA, that is Papineau, is threatening us with non-intercourse! Why, only a year or two ago the table of the British Parliament was groaning under Petitions, cajolings, and remonstrances at the anticipated ruin of Canada, on account of the free Trade system. Canada then, must be supported and defended with bounties, protecting duties, and a list of indulgences as long as the Popes, to enable her to compete with any chance of success with the north of Europe. Free Trade would have ruined Canada at that season; now she threatens us with non-intercourse! Verily, Papineau your consistency does not belie your origin.

Intended Reliefs of Corps in H. H. the Nizam's Service after the rains.

1st and 3rd Cavalry, Hydrabad and Mominabad.
3rd Infantry, from Aurungabad to Muktul.
5th Infantry, from Muktul to Ellichpoor.
6th Infantry, from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 15.

We publish in the usual place a Judgment of the Privy Council, on a point of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, of much interest to the native inhabitants of India The present decision of the Privy Council, if we understand it, goes this length: that if a person resident in *Lucknow*, in the territory of the *Peshwah*, of the *Nizam*, &c., in short within the dominions of what is, in this country *called*, an Independant Prince, still if he be under the *protection* of the British Government in India, i. e. the British Laws, such a person so situate, although a native, is, if privy to and consenting to a conspiracy or other misdemeanour or offence committed with or by his procurement or cooperation in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, in short within the limits of the general jurisdiction. The case we publish is that of Jonokey Doss, resident at Benares, who was charged as privy to, and cooperating in a conspiracy to procure the imprisonment of Bindaban Doss the prosecutor. The Court of Appeal (Privy Council) held him subject to the general jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, *where* the conspiracy was entered into; or in other words *where* the offence against the law was committed. The Bombay case set out in the judgment of the Privy Council goes much further than the case of this native Janokey Doss. The case was that of Pooneaholy Moodcheer, who was indicted for uttering a forged receipt in Bombay, he being at the time the offence was committed attached to the British force, and employed in its Camp then in the territories of the Peshwah. It was proved that at the time of the uttering the forged receipt, the man Pooneakatty, was *privy* to the offence, and that was enough to bring him within the general jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Bombay. We have given this short summary of the decision of the Privy Council, because it is one of much general importance, and that we fear people do not alwas read long legal judgments. We hope that our observations may direct the attention of our readers to this judgment of Janoky [illegible] appellant, against the conviction had by the King on the prosecution of Bindaban Doss.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY 1[illegible]

UNION BANK.

Extract from the account of the General half-yearly Meeting July 14, 1837. made special for the purpose of considering the requisition of 30 Proprietors for a Charter.

CAPTAIN VINT in the Chair.

Mr. Dickens asked whether it was more consonant with

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erms of the requisition that the Directors should sub- a proposition respecting the charter, Colonel Young d that it was understood by them that they had sub- ted *the* proposition, and that it was now open for any to move any resolution founded on it, and Mr. ns then moved—

esolution 5th—That it be referred to Directors assist- by a Committee composed of the following members, Dickens and J. Young, to take the necessary steps to tain a Charter or Act of Incorporation from Govern- nt for the following purposes: —

st.—To enable the Bank to sue and be sued by its retary, to take conveyances and hold all property in name.

2d.—To limit the responsibility of the Bank to the mount of its paid up capital.

3d.—That it be an instruction to the Directors and the ommittee to offer as a condition of obtaining a Charter, hat the amount of notes of the Bank payable on demand, shall not exceed 2 3ds of the capital.

nd said in moving it that he should explain his grounds s clearly as he was able.

He considered the charter for the purpose of suing and being sued by the Secretary and for limiting responsibility to the amount of paid up capital desirable, because there was a class of persons who were at present deterred by the want of it from becoming proprietors of the Bank. These persons were afraid they might become liable in their own estates, in case the Bank became indebted. The case could not arise unless the Bank lost its whole capital; right was useless, and one that no man of the least sense or knowledge of the matter would avail himself of. It was true a creditor has a right to sue any one of the part- ners of the Bank for the debts of the whole,—equally tru', that such partner when sued, has a right to call upon the creditor to make all the other partners parties to the suite in order that they may be made to contribute rateably We had now 208 partners, and we should certainly soon have a much more numerous body, and by our constitu- tion may have 3,200. If any man supposed that in filing a bill for an account against say 2,000 partners, he was likely to get it before the final accounts at the day of judg- ment, he laboured under a mistake which, the sooner it was corrected the better. In reality and plain truth, the limit of the capital paid up was the limit of the practical responsibility. While on the one hand the shares of the Bank were somewhat discredited by the fears of persons who dreaded a nominal responsibility, they were perhaps accredited with as little reason by the notion that prevailed with another class, that the liability of the partners in their private estates increased the capital. The amount of capital subscribed was a real limitation of responsibility, and as the whole was a *paid up capital*, it was right and just in principle it shold be so. Although in our commer- cial land in no way but by a legislative act, could a body of partners limit their responsibility, that was not so in other countries. On the Continent, in France, Belgium, Holland, &c., an association that gave due notice of the amount of its capital, and that it would not be liable in gross for more, was held to give notice to all the world not to give it credit for more, and could and did limit its responsibility. The Union Bank does not want any more credit than it has and deserves. Our issues do not ave- rage more than an eighth of our paid up capital, and nearly the whole of that or sev-n-eighths invested in Go- vernment securities, bullion and private paper, must be *utterly worthless* before we could lose more than our ca- pital,—a suppo ion that may be at once dismissed as impossible.

Some strange infatuation in the Bazar caused something of a run upon the Union Bank on Saturday and to-day. It could not ha produced much inconvenience consider- ing how few not ire out—not a couple of lakhs altoge- ther in the hands of Natives.—*July* 17.

We are glad to see the *Ceylon Chronicle* devoting its pages to useful information respecting the Agricultural prospects of an island, the value of which, in a commer- cial point of view, is but now beginning to be duly ap- preciated. We inserted last week a good article from that journal, in which a general view was taken of the advant- ages it possessed by contrast with the Company's territo- ries on the continent of India – in climate generally, and especially for the cultivation of Coffee which promises to be the future staple of Ceylon—in the Government land system—the absence of the eternal tax-gatherer from the door of the landholder, ever ready to put his seal upon it if the heavy monthly charge be not punctually acquitted. From the same journal to-day we copy another article devot- ed chiefly to the subject of Coffee, shewing how the land system now in operation in the King's Colonies for the en- couragement of settlers has had the effect of rapidly ex- tending the conversion of jungle lands into flourishing Coffee plantations, and that the purchase of waste lands for that object is going on with increasing rapidity. No wonder—if, when the duty in England upon Coffee, the produce of Ceylon or other British possessions in India was 9d. per lb. British West India Coffee paid but 6d., and even when the price in London was at its minimum, namely, under 30s. per cwt., the article was not only grown without lo s, but in continually increasing quantity, how great must be the inducement now with an assured net excess of 28s. per cwt. above former prices upon an average by the equalization of the duty, this privilege being confined to places not likely to extend the supply faster than enough to keep pace with the increasing de- mand for the article in the home market. Ceylon, with almost the same climate as Jamaica, has an immense ad- vantage over all the West India islands, in a large and cheaply working Agricultural population, unfitted per- haps for the hard task work of the Negro in a Sugar fac- tory, but quite equal to perform all the light labor of a Coffee estate—and this population well disposed and docile, free (prospectively so) from all contagious excite- ment. In its geographical position too, it has the greatest possible advantages to render it secure from external at- tack: it is too remote to fear a descent from any hostile squadron of Europe or America, while at the same time it is under the guns, as it were, of the great continent of India, manned by a British garrison. When we look round and perceive the extraordinary progress of Agricul- tural and Commercial prosperity within twenty years in other parts of the world much less favored—Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius--all arising out of the extension of the European markets for their produce—when we reflect that the single port of Rio de Janeiro now exports Coffee to the annual amount of two millions sterling (not *one* million as we estimated it a little while ago), a sum equal to *more* than the present ave- rage value of the Indigo Crop the export staple of Bengal, —we naturally ask ourselves the question, what is to pre- vent the island of Ceylon from outstripping them all a few years hence, now that the ignorance and apathy of the former system of rule have given way to intelligence and enterprize—that instead of its advantages being pointed out merely by some unheeded speculative writer who might exclaim—

Oh fortunati nimium sua si bona norint—

its inviting harvests attract capital and industry from afar, and these receive encouragement and protection from an enlightened administration:

"Fortunately for the Colony the new Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands were introduced in 1833; the sys- tem of grants subject to payment of a share of the produce to the Crown and to resumption in case of non-cultiva- tion within a certain period was abandoned, and sales without any reservation of rent having been substituted, the apprehension necessarily attendant upon an uncertain tenure of property, however remote the danger, was re- moved, and applications for the purchase of lands have now become very numerous."

Here is an important difference between grants of waste lands in a King's colony and similar grants in Bengal. In the former the grantee may purchase redemption from all future tax at the small price of 5s. an acre: in the lat- ter he may enjoy exemption for a few years in considera- tion of the small compensation he is likely to get for his outlay in clearing and cultivating it, but after that period he must pay eight annas per Beegah (for Soonderbun lands) which annual rental is more than half the redemp- tion price in Ceylon. With respect to the old land tax too in that island, we observe that the proprietors have now the power of redeeming it altogether at ten years pur- chase. What a boon would a power of this kind be in any part of the Company's territories, even though the price exacted were fifteen years purchase instead of ten as in Ceylon. Nay, even though the price to be paid were twenty times the existing annual tax, the privilege would be deemed a boon in many cases and induce large redemp- tions. European capitalists would then be able to buy zemindaries without fear that by default of an agent they might be sold out at a Collector's sale, and have their property transferred to Government for the valuable con- sideration of *one rupee*. Then would there be some hope that Europeans would employ their skill and capital in land improvements and agricultural experiments on a scale worthy of the efforts of a powerful, rich and enterprizing nation, and Englishmen would be linked to the prosperity of India by more enduring ties than the hope of amassing a little money during their residence in the country.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

CHRONICLE.—JUNE 22.

MAIL COACHES.—We have endeavoured to obtain with as little delay as possible the information respecting the Mail Coach Establishment which has been sought for at our hands by the *Madras Mail Asylum Herald*, and we trust that the following remarks will prove of use to the Public of Madras in organising a similar establishment there.

According to the original Prospectus a Company was formed at the end of 1831 consisting of 40 Shareholders at £50 each share. The original intention was that a Coach should run daily between Colombo and Kandy, a distance of 72 miles, but on further consideration it ap- peared that a three day Coach would be sufficient to meet the wants of the inhabitants of both places, and upon this plan it has since been continued. The Shareholders were called upon to pay ¾ of the capital named in the Pros- pectus in three instalments of £10 each, the last of which was called for in July 1832, since which no demand has been made upon them. The money thus subscribed a- mounted to £1200. At the commencement of the under- taking the Government undertook to pay the proprietors £272 per annum for the conveyance of the mails every day between Colombo and Kandy, and in order to facili- tate its immediate establishment, at once paid in advance the postage for the whole of the first year. Subsequently on its being discovered that the Coach could not run ad- vantageously more than three times a week, the Govern- ment being aware that the Company would find it impos- sible at the outset to maintain the establishment of runners necessary for the conveyance of the mails for the remain- der of the week, took upon itself to maintain them, contin- uing its payment at the original rate, in point of fact as- sisting them by a contribution equal to the pay of the runners, on condition that when the profits of the Com- pany exceeded 7 per cent per annum on the capital paid up, that this assistance would be withdrawn.

The Coach first commenced to run from Columbo to Kandy in the month of July 1832, but we conceive that we can hardly arrive at fair calculation of its receipts and expenses before the beginning of 1833. Before that time the proprietors found it impossible to procure any other than the worst posible description of horses, among whom of course the mortality was found to be very great. In 1833, however, matters had in every respect, greatly im- proved—at that time we find that the Stock of the Com- pany consisted of 34 horses, the outlay for which and for others which had died or had been found unserviceable in the course of 1832, amounted to £313—four Coaches costing £135 – and harness costing £98 - in all £438.

As regards the Horses—the number from that time ap- pears to have varied from 32 to 34, never exceeding the latter. The distance, 72 miles, is divided into 9 stages, at each of which are stationed either 3 or 4, horses, at the discretion of the managers, the number being varied ac- cording to the length of the stage or the state of the road from bad weather or other accidental causes. At one stage only has it been found necessary to station an additional horse, three being required to draw the coach up an un- interrupted ascent of three miles. Great efforts have been made to obtain a better description of horses, as the state of the funds have admitted, and with much such success. In the Annual Reports it will be seen that the horses are valued at £18 each, but we understand that some lately bought have cost considerably more. The average loss has amounted to 14 annually during the last four years. The average cost of grain contingencies, servants, etc has amounted during that time to £1243. Upon all these points we should imagine that our friends at Madras must, from the cheapness of grain and of labour, possess considerable advantages over Ceylon. In one respect from all we have heard they must be greatly better off. The greatest difficulty that has been experienced in Ceylon has arisen from the impossibility of obtaining the services of persons to take charge of the horses at the several sta- tions, upon, whom dependence could be placed. There is every reason to suppose that the mortality among the horses has been very greatly increased by the neglect and dishonesty of the horse-keepers, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to keep them in order; nine out of ten deaths have occured from the horses having been neglected when brought in after their day's work We know not how far our opinion may be in accordance. with the views entertained at Madras, but we should strongly urge the employment if possible at each station of one respectable European, the expense of which would not probably be of much importance in so extensive an undertaking as the establishment of a mail Coach at Ma- dras and which would in the end amply repay the outlay. The four Coaches originally built, have lasted up to the present time, though of course by aid of frequent and considerable repairs. They are of the lightest possible descripti on, consistent with the necessary strength, co- vered with double canvass painted at the top, with four upright poles at the sides to which are attached curtains of painted canvass—they carry two passengers in the back seat and one with the driver in front, and have hitherto been found to succeed remarkably well.

The charges for passengers for the whole distance have been fixed at £2 10-0 for the back seats, and £1 5 0 for the front; parcels are charged at the rate of 1½*d.* per lb; the charges for intermediate distances are in proportion. The general receipts have amounted on an average of four years to £1486 15-0. while the expenses have been £1434 per annum—but, from this should be deducted in a cal- culation of the real profit and loss, the cost of the convey- ance of the mails for three days in the week by the foot runners, of which they have been relieved by Government, amounting to about £100 per annum. We will only add that a dividend of 7 per cent on the capital subscribed was paid in 1835, and another of the same amount in Fe- bruary last, after payment of which we understand that the credits of the Company amounted to £320 in addition to their stock which at the end of 1836 was valued at £1368.

As regards the state of the Roads the Coach has had the greatest advantages. We not long since remarked that Road making had been a sort of mania with the Ceylon Government, and certainly on no Road in the Island have its means been more unsparingly put forth than on that from Colombo to Kandy. Notwithstanding the very dif- ficult nature of the country through which it has been car- ried, the width of it is in no part less than 24 feet, and that only where extraordinary difficulties either from rocks or other impediments have been encountered, the ordinary width being 30 feet, and the whole distance is either ma- cadamized or well gravelled, and kept in constant good repair. Upon this point however, we think it unnecessary to say much, as we are confident that there must be gen- tlemen resident at Madras who could speak from personal observation to the state of the main Roads in Ceylon. But we certainly entertain but little hope of the success of such an undertaking between Madras and Bangalore, for the present at least, when we find the *Herald* expressing doubts of the very existence of a carriage road for the whole distance between those stations.

EUROPE.

CONSTITUTIONAL, APRIL 25.

We have made no allusion to the late important debate which has just concluded in the House of Commons, for, to confess the truth, we hoped that some few of the Radi- cal Members of the House would have been induced to share in it, and to support Ministers in this case, as ho- nestly as they had opposed them upon the Canada questi- on. Only Mr. Roebuck, at a late stage of the proceed- ings, interfered in the debate; we heartily trust that the rest of the Liberal Members, are not on this occasion re- presented by the Hon. Member for Bath. With all our respect for the principle and eloquence of Mr. Roebuck (and he has more of both, perhaps, than any other Mem- ber in the House), we must say that he could neither im- prove his own reputation or that of his party by such a line of argument as this. If Ministers are disposed to do right upon one occasion, in heaven's name let them have their way! there can be no reason why, because the Canada claims were just, the Queen of Spain's cause should be unjust; or why, because money was wanting for the pur- pose of education in England, money should not likewise be requisite to furnish arms, that is to hasten peace, in Spain. It has been said by the Whigs, and it cannot be too often repeated, that this war is waged by the despots, against the free principles, of Europe The butcher Car- los is but the Tory representative in Spain. Tory cheers celebrate his victories. Tory gold prepares them; but for their aid the contest would have been concluded long ago, and his gang of brigands starved into submission; but the Tory diplomatists know their interests better, as we think, than Mr. Roebuck comprehends ours. It is cheaper to fight the battles of legitimacy upon Spanish ground, than upon Russian or German; and in like manner, if for no other reason but to keep the war from our own liberties, and from our own doors, we are also bound to wage it in Spain. We may look through all Europe, and find no friend or ally but the poor child upon the tottering throne of Spain; there is not a King in Europe who does not hate our com- mercial prosperity as much as our political. If Queen Isabella falls, our hold upon Europe falls with her; if she triumphs, and she never can without our strong and frank co-operation, we re-establish the balance between the constitutional and the despotic states of Enrope. But Mr. Roebuck says that we have no business to meddle with the matter, and, what is more, that all the people of England think so too. If Mr. Roebuck's neighbour had his house on fire, there is no positive law by which Mr. Roebuck is obliged to give a drop of water to quench the flame; but if the flame reached *next door*, would Mr. Roebuck pique himself upon his prudence then? The simile is the more appropriate, for very certainly the wind is blowing our way.

GLOBE.—APRIL 25.

It appears that the amounts owing by the houses which have failed lately in New Orleans, New York, and Phila- delphia, will amount to little short of 30 millions of dol- lars; but we are happy to learn that hardly any part of it is due to English creditors, consequently it has not caused any apprehension for the consequences here, beyond the fear of what may happen indirectly from the effect in A- merica. As a proof that the American houses here still possess great resources, we may mention that yesterday bills on them fell due to the extent of about £600,000, and where all punctually paid. So much as £300,000 was paid in this manner at one banking-house (Messrs. Glynn and Co.) The Bank of England encashed of their paper about £115,000. We hope the knowledge of these facts may attend in some measure to counterbalance the ill- effects of the disasters in America.

We learn from Stockholm that, by a Royal ordinance of the 7th inst., the commercial convention concluded with Russia for three years from the 23d June, 1834, has been extended to the end of the present year. From a statistical account just published, it appears that the Swed- ish navy is at present composed of—10 sail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 111 gun-boats, 125 armed yawls, 8 bomb-boats, and 2 steam-vessels. Two frigates only and and a few smaller vessels stand in need of repairs; the rest are all in a state for immediate active service; the line-of-battle ships are almost new. At the period of the King's accession to the throne, they had but one line-of-battle ship and four frigates that could put to sea without repair. The port of Carlscrona has been put into a formidabl state of defence under the pre- sent reign, the epoch, in every sense, of the regeneration of the Swedish navy, which glorious, but overwhelming, disasters had almost destroyed.

CANADA.

The Colonial Policy of the British Empire, of which the first part is before us, and five more are to follow, is likely to attract some attention at a time when the disputes of Canada with this country assume an importance so unexpected. When we add that it is written by the well- known historian of our colonies, Mr. Montgomery Mar- tin, we shall have said enough to guarantee its being writ- ten by one who has a perfect knowledge of his subject, and who cannot be read without instruction.

The disputes between the Representative Assembly and tha Government of Lower Canada will create no surprise when we consider the element of both. Lower Canada has a Chamber of Representatives, similar to our House of Commons: it has a legislative council, like our House of Lords: and a governor representing the King. The democratic character of the representatives, and their na- tural wish to engross the whole power of administration, will appear from the following extract.

Estimating the population at half a million, the number of electors is at least 80,000, of whom nine-tenths are pro- prietors of the soil. These electors return eighty-eight re- presentatives to form an assembly (like the British House of Commons), which elects its speaker, holds its annual sitting at Quebec, the capital of the province, and is rene- wable every four years, under the provisions of what is termed the Quebec Act of 1791, which has been called after Mr. Pitt, but which was really drawn up by Lord Grenville.

The qualifications for an elector are, in the counties—being possessed of real property to the yearly value of for- ty shillings sterling; in the towns, of the yearly value of five pounds, or paying rent to the amount of ten pounds sterling annually. No religious disabilities exist as to e- lectors, but clergymen and Jews are not eligible as repre- sentatives. The elections are by open voting. The repre- sentatives require no property qualification; they are paid eighteen shillings a day while the session continues, and receive four shillings a league travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The assembly thus described is empowered to make laws for the 'peace, welfare, and good government of the province,' such laws not being repugnant to the act of 31 George III. c. 31. The assembly claims, and if an ade- quate civil list were granted, the imperial government would be disposed to concede, a sole controul over the fi- nances of the colony, both as to the extent and mode of levying the taxes, and the distribution of the same.

The legislative council or Upper House consists of thir- ty-four members, appointed by his Majesty for life. The chief justice, Protestant bishop, and several other public functionaries are *ex officio* included in the list of members. This house holds its sittings at the same time as the house of assembly; and its functions in relation to the latter are as those of the British House of Lords to the House of Commons.

The governor of the province represents his Majesty, in whose name he assembles, prorogues and dissolves the two houses, which, however, he must call together once in every twelve calendar months. The governor gives, with- holds or reserves for the further signification of his Majes- ty's pleasure, the royal sanction to bills proposed and passed by the other two branches, but laws assented to by the governor, may be disallowed by the King within two years.

The governor is assisted by an executive council of eleven members holding official rank, and appointed by the crown. The executive council is somewhat similar in its functions to the Privy Council in England.

The fact is, that there is something like universal suffrage in the electors; and as the elected –the members—are the paid servants of the people, they can have no will other than that of the people: they are mere deputies, and have not the slightest claim to independence of opinion. On the other hand, the members of the Legislative Council must of necessity be dependent on the crown, and devoted to it. How, then, can frequent collisons be avoided under the present system? It is evident that, until some change be made in the constitution of the two Houses, unanimity need not be expected. The only wise mode would be to render the Lower House less democratic, by raising the qualification for suffrage, and by abolishing the pay- ment to members. This must be the *first* step, without which no harmony can exist—without which we cannot possibly retain possession of the colony. The next must be a considerable influx of respectable and even *wealthy* Englishmen.—*Atlas, April* 16.

The 7th resolution on Canadian affairs, decreeing the repeal of the Canada Tenures and Trade Acts, on the pas- sing of a bill by the Canadian legislature, removing feudal dues and services from the land being put, Mr. Grote, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Hume, would have the repeal immediate and unconditional, and an amendment to that effect, opposed by Sir G. Grey, Mr. Robinson, and Lord J. Russell, was defeated by 73 to 14—majority 59. The 8th resolution, empowering the governor to pay the ex- penses of the administration of justice and civil govern- ment out of the monies in the hands of the receiver gene- ral, was put, and Mr. R. Wason proposed an amendment, approving the legislature of Canada's taking the constitu- tional steps of refusing the supplies until grievances be redressed. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Roebuck, Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Hume, at great length opposed the reso- lution, which was defended by Mr. Robinson and Lord J. Russell, and carried by 116 to 32—majority 84. The 9th resolution, offering the royal revenues in return for a civil list to be granted by the Legislative Assembly, was then put, and Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment to the effect that the imperial government had already promised to give up those revenues, and they should be given up without any condition. After a short conversation bet- ween Lord Stanley, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Hume, the purport of which did not reach the gallery, the ques- tion was put, and the resolution carried....The chair- man then put the 10th resolution, "That great incon- venience has been sustained by his Majesty's subjects in- habiting the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Ca- nada, from the want of some adequate means for regulat- ing and adjusting questions respecting the trade and commerce of the said provinces, and divers other questions wherein the said provinces have a common interest, and it is expedient that the legislatures of the said provinces respectively be authorised to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of such their common inte- rests"....Lord Palmerstone, in reply to Sir R. Peel, said there was no immediate prospect of an agreement with the United States on the subject of the boundary of British America; the State of Maine led pretensions to the dis- puted territory; it was chiefly covered with forests, and it was agreed that neither party should cut wood in it until the question was finally settled....Mr. Roebuck said there were a great number of persons who were cut- ting down trees, who were peopling the land, and who were called—a large portion of them—citizens of the United States. The population consisted, indeed, of re- fugess from both sides of the territory—rogues and vaga- bonds—who found there a safe asylum from the laws of either country....After a few words from Lord Stanley and Sir G. Grey, the resolution was agreed to, and the House resumed.—*Atlas, April* 30.

A Summer in the Pyrenees. By the Honourable James Erskine Murray 2 vols. 8vo. London 1837

Mr. MURRAY left Perpignan early in August. He is wofully *bothered* with the language of Catalonia, which he assures us "is one of those ancient idioms known un- der the various denominations of vulgar Roman broken Latin, provincial or provengal, the Limousin or the Cata- lan!" Verily, this is "prodigious erudition! Just as well might he have written, "The English is one of those an- cient idioms known under the various denominations of vulgar Roman, broken Welch, Saxon, or Norman." Mr. Murray can handle his rifle much more dexterously than his pen; and his judgment in winged pheasants is better than in "winged words," as old Dionysius calls them. but he is never lost in more suitable objeccts—in the wilds and fastnesses of the Pyrenees. Sometimes on mu- leback, sometimes on horseback, but generally on foot, he goes merrily along--not always sure where he may find a meal or a bed but certain that nothing can come wrong to such an appetite as his and that he can sleep if the point- ed rock be his couch. By the way he does not like the *mule* which he thinks less safe than the horse. He is certainly in error; the former is not only less apt to stumble but it has in conceivably more presence of mind, the horse will plunge & start at a very slight accident, while the mule will steadi- ly pursue the "even tenour of its way" amidst scenes truly appalling.

The journey of Mr. Murray was not in other respects free from danger. At this period the British legion had just arrived in the north of Spain, and the Carlists, who were spead every where, were not disposed to show much favour to any of our countrymen. The majority of the Spaniards, as he truly observes, deemed an interference at the best "uncalled for;" and in many instances it was stigmatized as it deserved. The sensible of both parties agree in condemning it Nothing, indeed, could be more impolitic than this interference in a quarrel purely nation-

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al; it resembles that which some good-natured blockheads have volunteered between husband and wife—it has provoked the hostility of both. "Even those of the Queen's party," says our author, "whom I met with at various times, did not show themselves so grateful on the occasion as might have been expected; indeed, so apparently indifferent were they as to what became of the British legion that its probable situation made me fear that my countrymen would be treated as I was myself from an an act of interference in the village of Nay." This means that he had endeavoured to save a wife from the blows of her husband, and for his reward he was deluged by filthy water.

Whether my countrymen in the north of Spain may be treated eventually by the Christinos and Carlists in this ungrateful manner, I cannot altogether take upon me to say; but, they may rest assured, that, bravely as they may conduct themselves in a cause which has for its object the establishment of liberty of person and of conscience in one of the finest countries of Europe, where at present there is neither; and successful though they prove, their best reward will be their own satisfaction, and the encomiums of Europe upon their gallantry. From the Spaniards, liberated or not, they will receive—few thanks, and less pay.

Once or twice our author was on the point of conflict with marauding parties of the Carlists—or perhaps of ruffians who called themselves such—but being well armed, and generally attended by four or five persons, he escaped "with a whole skin." It was not so, however, with some of the inhabitants. Thus in the valleys of Andorre, he witnessed some distressing scenes, occasioned by a well-founded apprehension of danger. Even the peaceable had room for alarm. Thus, four Carlist officers having taken refuge in Madrid, on the French territory, were pursued by the Christinos and murdered in cold blood. The Carlists swore to be revenged on the plea that the villagers might and should have defended the neutrality of their territory; and, in a formidable body, they assailed one of the villages in the valley, set fire to it, and carried away whatever was portable. The inhabitants of another had been compelled to surrender all the cheese which they had laid up for winter use. In the liberal papers of this country, France has been severely blamed for not closing her frontier to the Carlists. The truth is, it can be closed to neither party. Hear our author, whose opinion, we hope, will have greater weight than that of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

Great complaints have been made against the French Government on account of the quantities of stores which have been conveyed to the partizan of Don Carlos, through the Pyrenees; and the authorities of that country have even been accused of conniving at the infraction of the law. There never has been cause for such complaints; and such insinuations are most unfounded. Every one who has visited the wilds of the Pyrenees must be perfectly sensible of the impossibility of completely preventing smuggling upon the frontiers of the two Countries. The whole troops of France could not, supposing they were stationed along the frontier of Spain, be an adequate security. Hundreds of the paths among these mountains are know only to the natives, or to those engaged in the illegal traffic. Soldiers and douaniers may be posted in the valleys aad outlets; but they cannot be quartered upon the mountains and among the precipices. They may keep a tolerably sharp look out so long as daylight permits them to see about them; but, when night comes. and the contrabandiers are at their work, the soldiers and donaniers must return to their quarters in the valleys. They might as well search for a needle in the hay-stack, and with as much probability of their finding it, as endeavour to hunt the smugglers of the Pyrenees in the dark: and the utmost that the French government can, under such circumstances, and using the greatest possible vigilance, be expected to accomplish, must be merely to increase the dangers of his trade, by throwing a few additional obstacles in the way of the contrabandier; but, not diminishing its profits, the inducements to smuggle are still the same as before, and increased difficulties can be overcome by increasing exertion. Don Carlos *must* receive supplies from France; and, so long as he has money to pay for them, he will continue to do so. The additional restrictions of the French government, and the vigilance of their douaniers, may indeed raise the price of his necessaries, and thus occasion his resources to disappear the sooner; but, so long as he can afford to pay the contrabandiers of the Pyrenees, they will work for him, and supply his wants; nay more, if they have faith in his success, they will, and can, give him credit.

But we are tired of politics, and of political allusions, and will accompany Mr. Murray to more agreeable subjects.

The scenery in some parts of this celebrated chain of mountains is splendid, in others it is terrific. The view from the summit of Canigon is represented as unequalled. From it not only the rising hills and verdant slopes of Catalonia are spread befor the eye, but the plains of Roussillon, those of Languedoc, washed by the Mediterranean, are visible in the distance. Even the loftier pinnacles of the Caucasos do not afford so extensive a view, because the low, sandy plains, to the north of that range, have no objects to fix the attention; and the Pyrenees are visible from nearly as great a distance as any chain of mountains: they may be seen from the vicinity of Toulouse, even by the naked eye. Canigon is by no means the highest of these mountains: the Maladetta, or the Cursed Mountain—and well may it be cursed by every one doomed to tread its sides (its summit has never been touched by mortal feet)—rises above two hundred yards higher. Attempts, indeed, have been made to reach the highest part, but without success, though not always without danger. The last seems to have been made in 1824; and as the relation is interesting, and to future tourists may prove useful, we gladly extract it.

Two young mining engineers, H. M. Edouard Blavier, of Paris and Edouard de Belly, of Strasbourg, left Luchon upon the tenth of August, 1824, accompanied by Barren (the unfortunate guide who perished) and his son, with the intention of ascending the Maladetta. About six six o'clock in the evening they arrived at the Plaine des Etangs, where they spent the night in a Spanish cabin most probably that which has since been overwhelmed by the avalanche. At five the next morning, they commenced the accent with Barran alone, his son being left at the cabin, in charge of the horses. By eight o'clock, they had gained the edge of the glacier, where they breakfasted behind a large piece of rock, to secure themselves against injury from the stones which were continually rolling down the mountain. Barran spoke with confidence of being able to overcome the dangers of the apertures in the snow. Having passed the morain, they put on their crampers, and entered upon the glacier—at some places presenting a surface of ice, in others covered with a coating of soft snow they sunk above the ankle. They met with no obstacles to arrest their progress, until they arrived within a short distance of the upper edge of the glacier, where an immense crevice in the ice lay right across their path, into which they gazed with affright by means of holding each othr's arms. They could not cross this gulf, so they searched to the left, where the snow had formed an arch over it, for a place secure enough to sustain their weight; but one of the young gentlemen, having sunk his baton to its full length, informed Barran of the circumstance, who advanced still further to the left, and sounded with his own. The snow appeared to him of sufficient solidity to bear his weight; so he placed one foot upon it, and carried the other in advance of it, as far as he could stretch out, believing in this manner to leave the crevice between his legs. The abyss was directly beneath him, and the moment that he endeavoured to make a second step, the snow gave way with the pressure, and poor Barran was engulfed, uttering while he went down the agonizing cries of—"Great God! I am sinking! I am lost! I am drowning!" Destitute of any means whereby to render assistance to the perishing guide one of the witnesses of this terrible scene set off as fast as he could to the cabin where Barran's son had been left, to bring him, and a piece of cord which they had left there.

The same wailing cries were repeated for the space of two minutes; but there was no hope of saving the poor fellow. These two minutes elapsed, and the last exclamations of Barran—"I am sinking"—gurgled through the snows. The miserable witness to this closing scene called in vain upon Barran; he never answered. The horrified young man could no longer remain where he was, and went off to rejoin his companion. They mounted again, with Barran's son and the cord, to the spot where his father was entombed; and they again called upon him, but in vain—the voice of his son could not rouse him.

The pathway for beasts of burden, winding round the declivities of these mountains, is extremely picturesque. They are often ledges cut in the solid rock, and so narrow, that there is barely room for the mule and his rider. A false step, a fit of giddiness, while gazing down the vast abyss, is of course fatal. This feeling does not add to the enjoyment of the traveller, be his admiration of nature whatever it may. Sometimes, when he looks before him, he can see *no* path, and he concludes for a moment that his progress is at an end; but he soon finds that it has only turned round that projecting rock; and that in a perfect zig-zang it will ultimately lead to a small platform, from which it again proceeds in a similar manner. When, as is frequently the case, the thick mist envelopes the path, and covers with an impenetrable veil all above, below, and beneath, imagination is sure to make the scene more awful than it is. The eagle's scream, and the vulture's roar, added to the dashing of the torrents, are fitted to arouse, in superstitions minds, a feeling of awe: the sounds appear scarcely to be earthly—to issue from some evil genius, exulting in the prospect of the fate which awaits you. Sometimes, however, the mist is dispersed by the wind, or it is merely raised by the heat, and then the view is magnificent. The following description, though somewhat laboured, is not exaggerated:

When we left the Hospital, heavy clouds of mist hung upon all the high summits, and more particularly upon those in the vicinity of the Port; but, as it is frequently the case, that this appearance is confined to particular regions, above which the atmosphere again becomes clear and pure, we did not on that account delay proceeding. Having accomplished the ascent of the first staircase from the valley, the path leads over a series of low summits, which lie between it and the last, whose landing place is the Port. The mists here were so very intense, that my hopes of getting above them, or of their clearing away, began to decline. Fortunately the wind freshened; and then, although we did not see all that was to be seen in this part of the ascent, still we were more then recompensed by having that which we did see exhibited to us in a peculiar manner which had a strange but splendid effect. The mist, broken by the wind, came sweeping over our heads, sometimes enveloping us in darkness, sometimes exposing the blue sky, and a part of the mountains. Section after section of the bald and towering masses which arose above the path were displayed to us one after another, as if the whole had been a sight too great for us to look upon. Sometimes the clouds opened, and the snows, sparkling in the sunbeams, were before us; at others, an enormous peak of the mountain would shoot its dark head through the mist, and, without visible support, seem as if it were about to fall upon us. Again, when we imagined ourselves hemmed in on all sides by the mountains, and within a few feet of their rugged sides, a passing breeze would disclose the dark waters of the lakes hundreds of feet beneath us.

As the ascent continues, the mist may be wholly dispersed:

Excepting the intervals of light which the gusts of wind, by dispersing the mists, had bestowed upon us, we had hitherto, comparatively speaking, been shrouded in darkness, particularly for the ten minutes preceding our arrival at the Port; my astonishment may therefore be imagined when, the instant that I stepped beyond the limits of the Port, I stood in the purest atmosphere—not a particle of mist, not even a cloud, was perceptible The phenomenon was curious, and its interest greatly heightened, from the situation in which it took place. The mist, rolling up the valley through which we had passed, was the moment that it could be said to reach the Spanish frontier—the moment it encircled the edges of the high ridges which separated the countries thrown back, as it were, indignantly, by a counter current from the Spanish. The conflicting currents of air, seemingly of equal strength, and unable to overcome each other, carried the mist perpendicularly from the summits of the ridge; and, filling up the crevices and fissures in its uneven surface, formed a wall may thousand feet above it, of dark and (from the appearance of solidity which its massive and perpendicular character bestowed upon it) apparently impenetrable matter.

Yet, reader, after all this climbing, you seem scarcely on a level with the base of the Maladetta.

Such regions, it may be readily supposed, abound with caverns. Some are perpendicular, and are considered unfathomable; others continue in a horizontal direction, farther than any one chooses to penetrate. Even our bold Highlander returns before he had explored half of one.

About a couple of miles to the north of St. Bertrand, is the magnificent grotto of St. Bertrand in the centre of the wooded hill which forms the promontory between the Nesle and the Garonne. We procured guides and candles at a cottage in the vicinity, and visited it. The entrance is no larger than a fox's earth and so very narrow that we were obliged to crawl on our hands and knees for several yards after which it widened so as to permit of our standing upright and a few paces brought us into one of the finest and most extensive subterranean caverns I ever beheld. The stalactites were beautiful and the columns and arches formed by them of great size. It seemed as if the whole heart of the mountain had been scooped out, and the interior divided into enormous hills, communicating with each other by Gothic looking doors and passages Our dozen candles but faintly illuminated the immense caverns through which we passed and to which there appeared no limits. How long we might have wandered in this grotto without meeting with any barrier to our progress it would be impossible to tell but we walked forward in a tolerably straight direction for at least half an hour, and then we only returned because our time and candles were shortening.

MISCELLANEA.

By *Lloyds Shipping List* it appears that from 1793 to 1829 (being a period of 36 years), the average number of ships wrecked was 557 annually! In the latter year they exceeded 800: and they are believed to have increased since that time! More than 2,000 seamen annually perish thus in the mighty deep? The above facts should impress us with the necessity of using every means for the promotion of religious knowledge among that class of men who are so imminently exposed to danger and death.—*News April* 25.

Out of 58,000 inhabitants in the Canton of Geneva, there are 20,000 foreigners. Every stranger carrying on any trade in Geneva is obliged to serve in the militia as a private. The French alone are exempted at the demand of their government.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 25.

MARIA MONK.—"I perceive (writes the New York correspondent of the *Herald*) in looking over the papers, by one of the late arrivals from England, that the Rev, Mr. Slocum, of New York, protector, etc., of the virtuous and veracious Maria Monk, *ci-devant* nun of the Hôtel-Dieu Nunnery, in Montreal, as she calls herself, has arrived among you. If I had much confidence in the common sense of mankind at large, I should entertain strong hopes that the destiny of this foul imposure—I mean the pretended disclosures of monastic wickedness, population, and horror, made by this Maria Monk—would be a total defeat in England; but I know the gullibility of the human race. I have seen her 'awful' lies believed by thousands in this country, and I fear that she will find believers also among you. Be assured that her 'awful disclosures' are nothing more than a tissue of the most extravagant monstrous falsehoods that were ever coined in human brain; demonstrated, over and over again, to be lies, to the satisfaction of every one in this country who had no prejudices to counteract the force of truth. At this moment Maria Monk, and the clique of bigots by whom she is supported here, or rather, who are reaping the profits of public credulity from the sale of her book—are laying under a public challenge to go into the Hôtel-Dieu Nunnery, and explore and examine it as much and as narrowly as they please—with Maria for their guide—the verdict of the public on the question between that wretched woman and the charitable institution she has so vilely slandered, being dependent on the discovery of any such trap-doors, secret passages, vaulted chambers, rooms of torture, and other monstrosities as she as described. The challenge has been made and repeated, but they will not accept it; they will not go to examine the nunnery. And what do yon imagine to be the pretext of their result?—That the invitation is nothing more than a plot, to entrap Maria and her friends into the power of the priests; and the moment they arrive in Canada she is to be hung, and they are to be shut up in dungeons, to glut the malice of the vengeful Catholics! Yes, they have the impudence to put this forth publicly, and to maintain that in a province of England, under the government of an English Protestant nobleman, in the midst of an English Protestant community, and under the eyes of gallant English officers, they, Maria Monk, and a half-dozen of her abettors in fraud, are in danger of being trepanned and murdered, or imprisoned for life by a few Catholic priests and some thirty orforty poor old nuns who manage an hospital! Is not this enough to convict them!—*Courier Advil* 18.

ANDERSON'S BANKRUPTCY.—The bankrupt is a brother-in-law of Mme. Vestris, from having married her sister, Miss Bartolozzi. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were for some time known to the public as vocalists. On Saturday another meeting of creditors was held at the Bankruptcy Court. The bankrupt was sworn and examined. He had not kept any account of the bill transactions in which he had been concerned with Madame Vestriss. He received the bills generally in blank, and paid them over to be negotiated by a Mr. Knight. He had been sanctioned in the course he had adopted by Madame Vestris, and had settled them day by day with her. Latterly he had settled them with Lord Edward Thynne, who was Madame Vestris's agent, for the bills were generally to pay off others: but if there was any surplus, he (the bankrupt) had handed it over to Lord E. Thynne, or to Madame Vestris. He had never derived any advantage from these transactions: on the contrary, he had often taken money out of his pocket to make up deficiencies. He had told Madame Vestris more than five months ago that she had better call her creditors together, feeling satisfied that they would have granted her any terms. She afterwards generally authorised Lord E. Thynne to manage the bill transactions with him.—The bankrupt said he paid over the amounts he had received either to Madame Vestris or her agent. He complained that statements had been published reflecting on his character. The proof of debts was then resumed, but only two creditors were sworn, whose debts amounted to £660. At the conclusion of the proceedings, a solicitor (who attended for Madame Vestris) said, with respect to the statements made that day relative to Madame Vestris, he might observe that they would be fully answered on another occasion.—*Herald, May* 4.

Saturday a sensation of horror was created in Sheffield, by the report that William Wilkinson, a grinder, had died of hydrophobia, and that another man was labouring under its dreadful symptoms. In the day an inquest was held on Wilkinson. His wound had healed, and he had been able to be at his work until Thursday, when, about to wash himself, he manifested symptoms of hydrophobia, when he put his hands into water he was seized with convulsions, and laboured under all the horrors of that intractable disease, till death put an end to his sufferings at half past eleven on Saturday. He was quite conscious when the fits were coming on, which were invariably produced by any attempt to swallow either liquids or solids, or by the presence of strangers in his room; and he requested his attendants not to come into the room without calling to him before they opened the door, and when he found the symptoms of the attack had gone off he requsted them to come in. He also made them bind him down in bed, in case he should hurt any one. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of—"Died of hydrophobia." An inquest on a second death from this horrible disease was held on Tuesday, in the same town, on James Ibbotson. On 29th February, Wilkinson, who died as above stated, was passing with his dog, when he was called in by Ibbotson. Immediately on entering the house the dog flew at the landlord's son, but did not bite him. A man named Booker then called to the dog which jumped on his knees, and bit him on the fore finger. Booker pushed the dog from him, and Ibbotson called the dog, which jumped up, and seized him by the lower lip, tearing it down to his chin. Ibbotson called to Wilkinson to take him off, saying, "——, this is past a joke." Wilkinson immediately took the dog off, and was himself bitten though the thumb of the right hand. The landlady sent for the police; but before they arrived Wilkinson and his dog were gone. They went, however, to Wilkinson's house, and the dog was drowned. It was a fighting dog, of the bull breed, and had fought several matches for Wilkinson and his party. The deceased was 23 years of age. He had been poorly several days, with dizziness, sickness, and head-ach. On Friday he went to see Wilkinson, who was then ill; and when he came home he looked very much changed. He had fits before he went to bed that night, and grew worse and worse till Sunday morning, when he died. Booker, who was bitten at the same time as Ibbotson and Wilkinson, remains well.—*Herald. April* 28.

The subscriptions for the monument to the late Dr. Doyle at present amounts to £8,000. Mr. Christopher Moore, the sculptor, is to have the execution.—*Dublin Journal, March* 26.

We learn from Vienna that the Archduke Frederic, son of the Archduke Charles, is to commence his maritime excursions in July next. He will go to Morocco on board a government frigate: on this return he will land at Algiers, and then visit the Queen of Naples. The nephew of the Bank shareholder, Steiner, who died lately, leaving a fortune of 5 millions of florins, has put an end to his existence by throwing himself from a window of a fourth storey, because his uncle had bequeathed him only 1,000 florins a-year, although he already possessed 200,000 florins.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 26.

The six Envoys from Madagascar, who are at this moment in Paris, speak English fluently; it was in that language that, a few days ago, his Majesty and the Royal family conversed with them. Their dress consists of a black frock and pantaloons, black silk stockings, and highly-polished shoes, with gold buckles, and yellowed glazed gloves. The married-laws of their country are rather singular. The union is never contracted till a week's cohabitation has taken place between the parties; after which they either send away the lady or complete the ceremony. In the former case, if a child be the consequence, it belongs to the father, if a boy, and to the mother, if a girl. Another remarkable fact is, that their marriages are like leases, for at the end of three, six, or nine years, they may on giving notice to quit, repudiate their wives, as a tenant may leave his farm or his house. The Envoys assiduously make notes, either in English or their native language, of all they see in the course of the day. While at the ball recently given at the Theatre Ventadour, M. Rey, who accompanied them, pointed out a lady covered with diamonds, saying' "That lady has upwards of 200,000fr. worth of jewels upon her person." Upon which, one of the Envoys replied, "I am no longer surprised that the men here are so ambitions and greedy of money. How many honours and how much wealth must be gained to enable a man to expend so many piastres on his wife's dress!"—*Galignan's Messenger, April* 10.

We learn from Munich, under date of 2d inst, that prince Polignac had purchased some estates there for 500,000 florins; he has also the intention of buying a house at Munich, where he is expected in the course of this month.—*Ibid.*

The *Savannah Georgian*, of Feb, 21st, contains the following:—The life of another gallant officer has been yielded as a sacrifice to retrieve the honour of his country's arms, and the Seminole still stalks over the desolation of Florida without the punishment he deserves. A battle took place on the morning of the 8th, at encampment Monroe. This place was attacked at 5 o'clock in the morning, and a brisk firing kept up by both parties until 8 o'clock, when the Indians retired. Colonel Fanning was in command of about 250 regulars, and Captain Piercy in command of 89 friendly Indians. Capt. Mellon, United States army, was killed. Lieut. J. T. M'Laughlin and 14 privates were wounded. The hostiles were estimated at 300 or 400 strong. When the Indians retired, the friendly Indians yelled at and taunted them all they could to make them renew the attack—but not a syllable or gun was heard from them. This action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by those Indians who made the attack. Information of it had not been then received by Colonel Fanning. It is the general opinion that the above affair will not break up the truce now existing, nor have any effect on the course the Indians will pursue in relation to closing the war by yielding themselves up for removal."—*Ibid.*

The following anecdote gives a high idea of the private character of the Emperor Nicholas. At a review a short time since a movement was badly executed, when the Emperor addressed some hasty expressions to the officer in command, the senior Russian general. The veteran received the reproach in silence, but a tear started to his eye; and the parade finished, he returned dejectedly home. He had scarcely arrived when a carriage drove up; the door was thrown open, and the Emperor was announced. "I am come," said he, cordially pressing the soldier's hand, "to do what a Czar should do but once in his life—to beg forgiveness."—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 25.

The illustrious sculptor, Thorwaldsen, has left Rome, where he has been residing for a considerable time, for Munich, whence he will proceed to his native city, Copenhagen. He declares his intention of leaving all his collection of works of art, his sculptures in marble, paintings, engravings, vases, bronzes, stones, medals, coins, etc., his library, and collection of drawings, to the Museum, destined to bear his name. The more precise disposition relative to them he leaves to be pointed out in his will.—*Ibid.*

Various are the manœuvres of the smugglers on the Belgian frontier to evade the Argus eyes of the custom-house officers. Some, from lusty fellows, change to feeble hunchbacks; maidens suddenly assumed that interesting rotundity, the pride of ladies who love their lords, and have, as suddenly, recovered their delicate proportions. No one, however, had thought of turning to account the loss of a limb. This brilliant idea sprung lately from the brain of an old soldier, who had left one of his legs on the field of battle. He had an artificial member made hollow, and concealed in it a quantity of lace, to the value of 1500fr.; unable sufficiently to disguise his features, he was recognised by the officers, who, no believers in miracles, soon undertook to examine the leg, and dispossessed it of its treasures.—*Ibid.*

RUN ON THE FRENCH SAVING-BANKS.—The saving-banks of Paris received on Sunday and Monday last the sum of 337,517 franes, and the reimbursements on the same days amounted to 1,475,000f. The *Courier du Bass Rhin* states that the run on the saving banks had extended to Strasburgh, and that the reimbursements were thrice more considerable than the deposits. The sums paid in weekly average from 6,000f. to 8,000. The reimbursements on the 9th exceeded 34,000f., on the 16th 32,000f., and the sum which was to be turned on the 23d amounted to 59,000f. In Lyons 2,970f. were deposited in the saving-bank on the 19th, and 5,733f. withdrawn.—*Atlas, March* 26.

VERSAILLES IN 1837.—One cherished object of Louis Philippe's ambition—the restoration of Versailles in his reign—is accomplished, and on the birthday of his Queen. April 26, the place will be opened in a royal manner. The King will play the host to 1,200 guests who are to visit the museum and picture gallery, to be banquetted in the gallery of Louis XIV. to see a play of *Moliere* in the costume of that day in the theatre of the place, and to be treated as the guests of the Kings of France were once treated. This "restoration" is by no means popular in Paris.—*Ibid.*

THE WOUND AND THE CURE.—A singular circumstance has lately occupied the attention of the good people of the town of Voreppe (Isère.) A medical man was proceeding on horseback about dusk towards Grenoble, when a young man, who had concealed himself in a hedge by the road side, sprang towards him, and demanded his money or his life. The disciple of Esculapius replied by discharging a pistol at the robber, put spurs to his horse, and galloped off. The next morning the identical young man called on the doctor to have his wound dressed. The doctor generously attended to it, and contented himself with pointing out to his patient the dangerous course he was pursuing, and recommending his return to the paths of virtue and honesty.—*Ibid.*

SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS.—The people of Pest, in Hungary, have been much gratified by the arrival in that city of the celebrated runner, Menseu Ernst, of Norway, whose reputation has been diffused throughout Europe. This man has performed the most extraordinary and almost incredible journies in short spaces of time. He walked from Paris to Moscow in fourteen days, and is now on his return from Greece, which he succeeded in reaching in only twenty-four days from Munich. Very lately he travelled from Constantinople to Calcutta, in the East Indies, and back, 1,124 German miles, or 6,200 English, in fifty-nine days. He finds his Norwegian slippers, three feet long, a great convenience in walking. Although only a common sailor he speaks besides the Scandinavian, English, French, German, and a little Greek and Turkish. He proposes this year to start from England for Morocco, and to traverse Africa, which he thinks will be his last adventure.—*Ibid.*

The *Bons Sens* says, that the Marquis of Londonderry recently had a narrow escape from assassination at Warsaw, where he attended in the dress of an English General Officer, at a grand review which took place in commemoration of the capture of that city by the Russians. A pistol was fired at him, but fortunately without effect.

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